

Heavy U.S. pressure on Taba

By HENRY MORRIS
A number of disputed wordings in the Taba negotiations were ironed out yesterday with American help. But the Israeli and Egyptian delegations to the renewed talks in Harare still remained at odds late last night over the crucial phrasing of the "question" that the international arbitrators will be asked to answer regarding sovereignty over Taba.

The U.S., represented by the State Department's legal adviser,

Judge Abraham Sofaer, brought pressure to bear on both sides yesterday, holding separate meetings with each delegation before the plenary meeting.

But Israel remained wedded to a formulation stating that the arbitrators were to be asked to determine the "correct" border at Taba, while Egypt wants the arbitrators to determine "the exact" location of the border.

Israel believes its formulation

would enable the arbitrators to consider pre-1917 evidence on the original 1906 British demarcation of Palestine's border. The Egyptian formulation, it is thought, would limit the arbitrators to determining the positioning of the Mandate and post-Mandate border markers, which did not necessarily reflect the 1906 demarcation lines.

In addition to the "question," the two sides must still agree on the identity of the arbitrators.

Refers to Roseanne as 'nudnik'

Weizman angry over criticism of meetings

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON — An angry Ezer Weizman, in a lengthy telephone interview with *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, said, "when asked if he would take Israel Ambassador Meir Roseman to an additional meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz, 'I don't have to, but I will in any case. I will say to him, Mr. Roseman, formerly the Foreign Minister's legal adviser and the biggest nudnik at the Camp David peace talks, you are invited to accompany me to see Shultz. There will then be two possibilities: Either he will come with me or he won't.'"

Weizman was clearly bitter about the controversy that has erupted in Israel surrounding his Washington visit. The former defense minister and present minister-without-portfolio came to the U.S. capital last week to deliver a lecture at the National Defense College. But before leaving Jerusalem, he was informed that he would also be meeting with Shultz, and other State Department officials. He was not accompanied to these meetings by any embassy official, which was the cause of the criticism in Jerusalem.

Weizman said that Roseman had come to his hotel room after the meetings. "Just as I was getting dressed" for a National Defense College cocktail party.

He said that Roseman had been clearly upset at his going to the State Department alone. Weizman explained that the embassy had been informed three weeks earlier of his trip to Washington to deliver the lecture. Asked whether Roseman had also been informed of the meeting with Shultz in advance, Weizman replied angrily, "That's my business! What am I, totally crazy? Am I supposed to coordinate these things

between the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry?"

"Let's assume that Roseman didn't know that I was supposed to meet with Shultz. Okay. But still, a cabinet minister arrives in Washington. Isn't he supposed to call him and say hello. The consul-general in New York met me at the airport at 6 a.m. The military attaché in Washington came to the hotel to have lunch with me, and Roseman couldn't call me?"

Weizman continued: "I arrived in Washington at 10:00 a.m. And the first time I see Roseman is at 6:00 p.m. while I'm in my underpants. And then they come to me with complaints?"

Roseman was unavailable for comment yesterday, but embassy sources insisted that the ambassador had not been informed in advance of Weizman's meetings with Shultz and the other U.S. officials. The embassy, they said, knew only of the lecture.

They said that Roseman had scheduled the 6:00 p.m. meeting with Weizman in advance. At that meeting, Roseman asked about the meetings with the Americans. Weizman reportedly replied that he was instructed to report on them only to the prime minister.

Weizman, in the interview with *The Post*, said that the controversy underscored some deeper problems in the national unity coalition about the best way to promote the peace process. "Every time that I make an appearance on the ground, every time I get close to doing something, the other side (the Likud) gets very suspicious — even if it's only two milligrams of anything. They get excited that the peace process might move ahead. And instead of talking about substance — Taba, the Palestinian problem, Jordan, Israeli-Egyptian relations — they get bogged down in minor personality issues."

Reagan gains time in fight over Saudi arms deal

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has managed to win an extra two weeks for his continuing effort to push a controversial \$350 million missile sale to Saudi Arabia through Congress.

By vetoing the congressional legislation blocking the sale tomorrow evening — just as the Senate and the House are about to recess for Memorial Day — the president will be able to delay a final vote until the first week in June.

Capitol Hill observers yesterday said that it was still too early to predict the final vote. Three Republican senators who originally voted against the sale — John East of North Carolina, Chic Hecht of Nevada and Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas — have now decided to reverse themselves, and will support the president.

'Waldheim linked to reprisals'

By WALTER RUBY
NEW YORK — The World Jewish Congress said yesterday that Yugoslavia's secret criminal file on former UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim contains testimony linking Waldheim directly to wartime reprisal burnings and hostage shootings in twenty Yugoslav villages.

The evidence against Waldheim came on the day *Newsweek* reported that the UN War Crimes Commission had decided in 1948 that Waldheim had been responsible for the deaths of hostages executed by German forces in Yugoslavia.

In a related development, Israeli UN Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu and Dr. Yitzhak Arad, the chairman of the directorate of Yad Vashem, yesterday received 347 files of Nazi war criminals compiled by the defunct UN War Crimes Commission and stored in the UN archives here. The Israelis had requested the files of 1,379 suspected war criminals.



Zimbabwe's prime minister, Robert Mugabe, visits the building housing the African National Congress office in Harare after it had been bombed by raiding South African forces early yesterday. (AFP)

Peres lists key issues to Knesset

Ties with Egypt are top foreign policy priority

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday that, from Israel's point of view, the improvement of relations with Egypt was the foremost foreign policy issue today.

Making a political statement in the Knesset at the opening of the summer term, Peres then listed three other foreign policy subjects to which the government would continue to give major attention:

□ Easing the tension with Syria, "while attempting to institutionalize a framework of relations between the two countries that the present situation demands";

□ Encouraging self-administration in the territories; and

□ Continuing the effort to open negotiations with Jordan.

Speaking of international terror-

ism, the prime minister said that Syria was "now on the (international) agenda." He noted that "an impressive list of terrorist organizations" was situated on its soil and under its control: Abu Nidal, Hawatmeh, Habash, and Abu Musa; and in Lebanon, Hizbollah was at work kidnapping and murdering innocent persons.

Assad had tried to turn these organizations into instruments of Syrian policy, which aspired to hegemony in the Arab world, Peres said. In fact, Assad had also brought about a split in the PLO, because he wanted it to be more of a Syrian than a Palestinian instrument.

But, Peres said, Assad had now found that these organizations might cost him dear. And that was why he now claimed to reject terrorism, de-

(Continued on page 7)

Peace mission goes home as raid is widely condemned

South Africans hit ANC in three countries

JOHANNESBURG — South African commandos, helicopters and warplanes raided alleged guerrilla targets in three nearby countries yesterday, killing at least three people, jeopardizing a peace mission and provoking an international outcry.

South African military commanders said their forces, in a span of eight hours yesterday morning, hit what they described as operations centres and "terrorist transit facilities" of the African National Congress in and around the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

It was the most widespread cross-border offensive by South Africa, which has never before mounted major assaults on Zimbabwe or Zambia, since 1980. South African forces have staged separate raids on suspected ANC facilities in Lesotho, Mozambique and, most recently, Botswana, where 12 people were killed in a raid last June.

The attacks were swiftly and harshly denounced by governments around the world, including Britain and the U.S., which have resisted calls for broad economic sanctions against South Africa.

In Botswana, reporters said one man, a soccer player and teacher, had been killed and at least three other people injured by South African soldiers who had landed by helicopter and had attacked a housing complex.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said a Zambian and a Namibian had been killed in a raid by jet fighters near Lusaka, and nine or 10 people had been injured. No casualties were reported in Zimbabwe, where South African soldiers apparently reached their targets by land and struck into the heart of

Harare, bombing and machine-gunning the downtown offices of the ANC and an ANC house in the northwestern suburbs.

Four people suspected of involvement in that raid have been arrested, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said last night.

An ANC spokesman in Zimbabwe said no one had been hurt or captured in the raids. The source said the ANC had been warned to expect an attack.

South African army chief Lt.-Gen. A.J. Liebenberg told reporters the attacks by small army units had been completed successfully, but he gave no details about the extent of damage or casualties.

"The South African forces acted with the utmost caution to prevent citizens of our neighbouring states being injured or suffering damage," he said.

The raids occurred amid delicate negotiations by a Commonwealth delegation seeking to promote talks between the South African government and the ANC. Last night the negotiators suspended their mission and said they were going home.

Liebenberg said the ANC had chosen to continue its violence even though South African leaders "have repeatedly stated this country's determination to combat terrorism."

In Washington, the White House spokesman said the U.S. stood with the governments and people of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe in expressing "our outrage at these events."

Britain deplored the raids and Pretoria's charge d'affaires in London was asked for an explanation. In Addis Ababa, the Organization of African Unity called for world pressure against any further raids by South Africa. (AP, Reuters)

Man dies in Old City Armenian clash

One man was stabbed to death and six others injured in a fight that broke out last night between opposing factions of the Armenian community in the Old City of Jerusalem's Armenian Quarter.

The dead man was identified as Kwaraj Finjanian, 46. The injured, who suffered stab wounds and club

blows, were taken to Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus.

The fight, which broke out near the Armenian monastery, was part of a protracted dispute between supporters of the present Patriarch and supporters of the predecessor.

Police and Border Police forces were rushed to the quarter late last night to restore order. (Izim)

Italy and Israel to cooperate more in war on terror

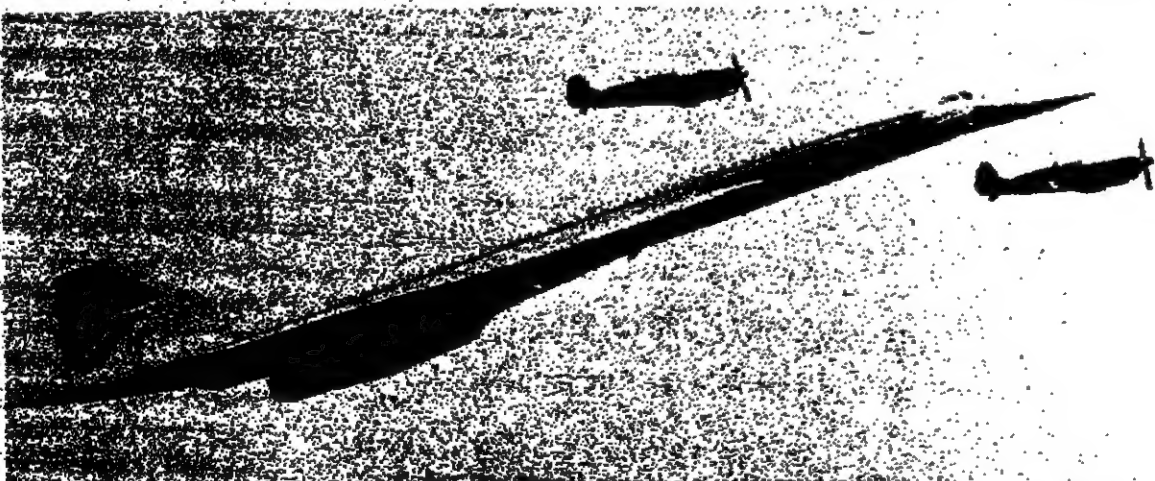
Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Visiting Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti has agreed to a strengthening of ties and closer cooperation between Italian and Israeli agencies fighting international terrorism, according to senior Foreign Ministry sources.

The sources, describing yesterday's meeting between Andreotti and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as "very friendly," said that Italy did "not rule out military action against terrorism but preferred to place 'more emphasis' on other diplomatic and economic measures.

Describing the change in West European attitudes to international terrorism and to Libya, Andreotti reportedly said that only some 3,000 Italians had remained in Libya, as compared with between 15,000 and 17,000 who were there before the American bombings in April.

Both ministers, according to the sources, agreed that the 1980 EEC Venice Declaration was now "non-operative." The declaration, called for some form of PLO "association" in Middle East peace talks and endorsed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The sources declined to elaborate on the concrete steps the two ministers had agreed to or had considered to combat terrorism.



A British Airways Concorde is shadowed by two World War II Spitfires as it arrives to make passes over the crowd at the Biggin Hill air show, in south-east England, yesterday. (Reuters)

Minister wants work to begin 'within a few weeks'

Sharon plans industry near Hebron

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

DIR-RAZAH — The long convoy of sedans arrived at noon yesterday at this West Bank village of a few grey homes, two barking dogs and several black goats.

Border Police and plainclothes bodyguards took up their positions as Ariel Sharon, the minister of industry, led aides to a pile of rocks and studied a multi-colored plan for a 600-dunam area which is to include an industrial park here in the Hebron Hills.

"How soon can you start?" he asked an aide. The aide said he had to study the plan, and later told *The Jerusalem Post* he had seen it then for the first time. But Sharon pressed, "I want you to close the area within a few weeks. Then get to work."

Questioned by *The Post* later, Sharon brushed aside any suggestion that the plan contradicted the coalition agreement which limits the number of settlements which may be established. "There is no connection. We're putting up a settlement. This is an industrial area, not a settlement."

Bringing his thumb and index finger close to one another, he said the paragraph in the coalition agreement "is this long." Clearly Sharon saw it as no match for the signifi-

cance of this place in Israel's history.

The minister's whirlwind visit to Hebron, to several Jewish settlements and to this village to the south was a vivid embodiment of his reputation as a "bulldozer." He seemed impatient of lengthy debates or arguments over budgets, and constantly pressed ministry officials and settlers to get to work and worry about the red tape later.

"Don't make a final, detailed plan. Just plan one section and implement it," he told his aides about the industrial zone to rise at Dir Razah.

If Sharon has his way, work will start on this rocky hill and in several other areas near Hebron within a few weeks — even if the budget is too small to cover all the projects.

The projects he approved yesterday were industrial parks in Dir Razah and on a hill north of Kiryat Arba.

The first step will be to open roads to the area and around the lands chosen for the zones, thereby marking them as out of bounds for Arab farmers. All lands were government-owned, he said.

Sharon wants the roads first, because such demarcation is fairly cheap and the envisaged Jewish presence will, he believes, be much more effective in keeping the Palestinians away than fencing off an

area would be.

North of Kiryat Arba, the settlers want to put up two computer plants and a diamond workshop. Sharon has also promised aid to the owner of the Hamegader company, to expand his barbed-wire plant at Kiryat Arba.

At Omarim, Udi Rabinowitz complained that it took settlers three hours to drive to work. Two entrepreneurs had been interested in opening plants there, but the matter had been dropped because the money had not been allocated for industrial infrastructure.

Sharon, sitting at the head table munching crackers, declared he would not wait for the financial snags to be cleared up. "We'll put up the industrial structures without delay," he stated, adding he would get the necessary commitments from the Treasury.

In one of the grey, drab homes, a group of Arabs watched the entourage return to their cars. Kamal Osman Abd el-Aziz told *The Post* his family had lived in Dir Razah for 10 or 11 generations. He said that when Israelis had come to inspect the area, the Arabs had immediately gone to court. "The Israelis then said they didn't want to build here and would inform us if they did plan to do so." No such intention has been communicated, he said.

Army denies it shelved strategy report

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent
Senior defence officials yesterday categorically denied to *The Jerusalem Post* that the army had shelved and disregarded the Wald report on its long-range preparedness.

The report, *The Post* was told, was originally handed over by Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy to a senior IDF general for review and recommendations. The officer had found that while some of what Wald had said was valid, much of it was beyond the realm of practical application. Nevertheless, *The Post* was told, Levy had informed Wald that the report would be placed on the General Staff agenda.

But prior to the General Staff discussion, Wald was told to submit his report to the chief of general staff's financial adviser at the Defence Ministry for comment. Since Levy felt that unless an economic analysis of his recommendations for an alternative structure for the IDF's order of battle was made, any debate would be merely theoretical, Wald, according to these sources, had refused to comply with this stipulation.

Wald had also refused to accept Levy's proposed format for the General Staff forum discussion: one hour for him to present his basic findings, followed by three hours of debate, questions and answers. Wald apparently felt that not enough time had been allotted for a comprehensive discussion.



Emanuel Wald

Wald, it has been learned, also met twice with Defence Minister Rabin about the report. Rabin, who was said to have been highly impressed with the report, agreed that it should be discussed by the General Staff.

But because Wald had failed to accept Levy's two conditions, the chief of general staff decided to send the report to two officers: Wald's immediate superior, the head of the IDF's planning unit, Aluf Menachem Einan, and Deputy Chief of General Staff Aluf Dan Shomron, who is responsible for preparing the IDF's order of battle for the next five years. Levy instructed them to include in the five year plan due to be completed in the coming weeks those parts of Wald's

report that they thought relevant. *The Post* has learned that the plan does indeed include some of Wald's findings and recommendations.

Levy and Rabin met yesterday to discuss the report.

Senior defence sources described Wald as a "brilliant officer in the positive sense of the word" and had general praise for his work, which they termed "serious." But because Wald was an academic, with no military experience, some of his findings, they said, were unrealistic.

Wald, they felt, had also erred in his conclusions about the quality of manpower at the brigade commander level, and in applying conventional tactical thinking to the unique arena of the Lebanese war.

In his report, Wald said that the IDF had not learned the lessons of the 1967, 1973 or Lebanese wars; that the IDF had become bureaucratically bloated; that the middle command level was ill-trained, poorly motivated and less qualified than in the past.

What was still baffling the defence establishment yesterday was why the issue had suddenly exploded. Wald's findings and charges were published in *Ma'ariv* and several other publications months ago, but only after Israel Television's Friday Mabat feature had the issue suddenly been revived. The television report claimed, essentially, that Wald's re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

JERUSALEMITES
Join the
in
Jerusalem
crowd — this
Friday.

בגלל עשרת האהבה
In deepest grief we announce the passing of the beloved and noble soul, our dear father and grandfather, whose life was devoted to acts of charity and good deeds on behalf of Torah and the saving of human lives, a man who sought the good of Zion and Torah institutions in Israel.
רבי שלמה זאב בר' חייאל סוקעניק ז"ל
WILLIAM S. SUKENIK
of Kew Garden Hills, New York.
The coffin will arrive at Ben-Gurion Airport on Thursday, 13 Iyar, 5746 (May 22, 1986) on El Al flight 008 at 4 p.m.
The funeral will leave the same day at 8 p.m. from the Beit Avraham — Slonim Yeshiva square, 17 Salant St., Jerusalem, for the Har Hameinuhot cemetery.
Suknik Family
in Israel and U.S.A.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	19.5.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	11	24	25	Clear
BRUSSELS	13	26	27	Clear
BURKELAND	13	26	27	Clear
CHICAGO	10	13	25	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	13	25	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	26	27	Clear
GENEVA	9	16	24	Clear
HELSINKI	22	27	29	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	13	26	27	Clear
LONDON	10	16	24	Clear
MADRID	11	22	25	Clear
MONTREAL	10	13	25	Cloudy
NEW YORK	9	16	24	Clear
OSLO	9	16	24	Clear
PARIS	13	26	27	Clear
SAO PAULO	19	24	25	Clear
STOCKHOLM	13	26	27	Clear
TORONTO	10	13	25	Cloudy
ZURICH	13	26	27	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: A drop in temperatures, especially in the hills and the interior.

	Humidity	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	61	11-25	21
Golan	44	19-30	24
Nahariya	36	17-28	23
Safed	36	17-28	23
Haifa Port	42	18-32	30
Tiberias	42	18-32	30
Nazareth	54	15-26	24
Afula	54	16-28	26
Sharon	60	14-26	23
Tel Aviv	64	18-34	23
B-G Airport	71	17-34	24
Jericho	54	17-32	30
Gaza	65	20-33	32
BeerSheva	46	15-27	32
Eilat	22	20-33	36

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Herzog yesterday received Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti at Beit Hanassi.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday greeted Spanish Ambassador Pedro Lopez Aguirre and Consul-General Santiago Martinez Caro at city hall.

The Duke of Devonshire visited Kibbutz Givat Haim (Hud) yesterday. The duke is in Israel as the guest of the Jewish National Fund, which is dedicating a forest in his name. Other guests included Sir Sidney and Lady Hamburger, Mr. Gerry Morris, president of the JNF in Manchester, and Rabbi Richard Hirsch, executive director of the World Union for Progressive Judaism.

The Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, is today dedicating the Franz Ollendorf Research Centre for Information and Automation, in the presence of Minister of Science and Development Gideon Par; the West German State Secretary of the German Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Hans H. Haunschild; and the Scientific Adviser of the West German Embassy in Israel, Alexander Brenner. The Centre was established through the generosity of the German government.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Stefan Grayek, chairman of the World Federation of Jewish Fighters, Partisans and Camp Inmates, from a visit to the U.S., where he obtained documents from the National Archives concerning Kurt Waldheim.

Dr. Jaime Constantine, vice-chairman, Tel Aviv University Board of Governors, and Mrs. Constantine, for the annual meeting of the board.

Liberal Centre endorses territorial compromise

By SARAH BONIG
TEL AVIV. - Delegates to the Liberal Centre Party's founding convention last night approved a platform advocating territorial compromise and an economic laissez-faire policy by the government. A council and executive were also elected amid subtle power struggles that failed to ripple the surface.

The convention of the new party - set up by former Liberals opposed to the projected merger with Herut - was conducted throughout yesterday and last night at Beit Bnei Brith with the participation of several hundred delegates who had all signed up as members before the May 15 deadline.

The platform approved deals last night only very briefly and in very general terms with defence and foreign affairs, and is largely devoted to social and economic issues.

While it says that the people of Israel have "the right over Eretz Yisrael in its historical boundaries," it also stipulates that "the country's peace frontiers shall be determined in negotiations between Israel and the neighbouring states according to criteria of defence needs and the maintenance of the country's Jewish character."

Friends of Prof. Ernst de Gasperi of Vienna

are invited to the opening of his exhibition: The Prophet Isaiah at the Gerard Behar Centre, 11 Bezalet, Jerusalem
TODAY, Tuesday, May 20, at 8 p.m.
The exhibition will remain open until June 7. Visiting hours: Sunday - Thursday, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. - 1 p.m.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

30-day period of grace ends today

Knesset members outraged at banks' reaction to probe

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
Members of the Knesset State Control Committee and Finance Committee are outraged by what they see as the refusal of some of the heads of the commercial banks to implement the Bejski recommendations that affect them personally. Some of the MKs threatened yesterday that they would block all the banks' new saving schemes and bond issues if they persisted in this attitude.

The 30-day grace period that the Bejski Commission gave the heads of the banks to announce their resignations expires today. Only Rafael Recanat, head of Bank Discount,

has so far failed to resign his post. But according to some MKs, the problem is not limited to Recanat. Labour MK Haim Ramon maintains that the former general manager of Bank Mizrahi, Aharon Meir, continues to head several of the bank's subsidiaries and is still a member of the bank's board. This contradicts the Bejski recommendations which are that Meir, Ernest Japhet of Bank Leumi and Recanat, were not to occupy any position in the banking system.

Ramon said that Leumi's management should state unequivocally what its plans for Japhet were. He warned that until the Knesset Finance Committee was convinced the

recommendations had been implemented, it would apply certain sanctions. Yesterday, for example, Ramon blocked the approval of a new savings scheme of Bank Tefahot, which is connected to Bank Mizrahi.

The Knesset State Control Committee is due to meet tomorrow to discuss the findings and recommendations of the commission. Sources on the committee said they hoped that it would vote its unequivocal support for the findings. They added that most of the members believed that Recanat would announce his resignation before the meeting, thus saving them the need to relate to his personal status.

Rape suspect sent for observation

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. - Moshe Shabtai, dubbed the "athletic rapist," and on trial for the alleged rape of a 40-year-old woman, sodomizing a 15-year-old girl and committing other indecent acts on five teenage girls, is to be examined by a psychiatrist. Tel Aviv District Court Judge Arie Even-Ari decided yesterday, according to the defence attorney's request.

Shabtai, whose name was released for publication yesterday, sat in court with head band, trying to avoid press cameras.

A resident of Ramat Hasharon, Shabtai, who was married six months ago, used to play as a reserve on the Maccabi Tel Aviv basketball team, and was once in an opening squad in a European Cup game between the Tel Aviv team and the Russian Red Stars. Until his arrest, he had played for Hapoel Givat Shmuel.

Shabtai's attorney, Onat Bar-Tor, told The Jerusalem Post that his client was suffering from severe depression. None of his family was present in court yesterday.

The two policemen whose cooperation led to Shabtai's arrest yesterday gave The Post some personal details.

Yael Hadad, who put advertisements on notice boards saying she was seeking work and thus aroused Shabtai's interest, is a 26-year-old from Ramat Aviv, completing second-year studies for a law degree at Tel Aviv University. She has been in the police for five years.

Iris Epstein, 21, of Bat Yam, had only been in the police for two months when she agreed to enter the schoolyard as a "bait" for the rapist.

Briton wins Golden Palm

CANNES. (Reuters). - British director Roland Joffe yesterday won the Cannes Film Festival's Golden Palm award for best film for his second feature in three years, *The Mission*. Shot in the jungles of Colombia, the epic production recalls Joffe's 1983 box-office success *The Killing Fields*.

Animal lovers protest killing of kitten for film project

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. - Animal welfare societies are to file a complaint with the police today against Rami Rabino, who killed at least one kitten for a short film that he made as part of his studies at the Beit Zvi cinema school.

The five-minute film shows a kitten hanging by the neck and in convulsions. Since hanging didn't kill the kitten, Rabino allegedly shot it with an air pistol. The kitten's death throes are shown in the film's last 15 seconds.

Rabino, 20, screened the film for teachers and fellow students. The teachers are said to have commented on the professional aspects of the film, but did not relate to the moral

aspects of the killing. Rabino was unavailable for comment yesterday and the Beit Zvi secretary refused to forward any messages or disclose his whereabouts. However, a reporter for the Tel Aviv weekly *Ha'ir*, who interviewed Rabino, said: "I've seen the film and know that Rabino killed that kitten. I've spoken to people who worked with him on it and Rabino admitted to me that he did it. He said that perhaps he wouldn't do it today, not because it's wrong, but because it would be better for public relations. Rabino's film deals with a young man who steals books from a book store and runs away. It is at the end, when the man walks through a park, that the dying kitten is shown."

Racism law bogged down

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent
Dissension within the coalition and fragmentation among the Orthodox factions over the bill prohibiting incitement to racism will make it impossible for the legislation to have its final reading in the Knesset this week.

The Alignment executive, meeting yesterday morning, decided unanimously to reject additions to the text of the legislation as originally prepared in the Law Committee. The Shas leader, Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz, wanted to add a phrase whereby "any matter intended to preserve the character and unique quality of religion shall not be considered as incitement to racism."

The Alignment executive said that Peretz's addition was unacceptable since it would not only be used as an excuse by Kach MK Meir Kahane, but also enable him to pressure all the Orthodox factions into backing his anti-Arab proposals. Alignment leaders noted that every racist measure so far prepared by Kahane has, with one exception, been based on

Judge Zvi Bar-Niv, 70

The president of the National Labour Court, Judge Zvi Bar-Niv, died yesterday in Jerusalem aged 70, just before he was due to retire. He leaves a wife and two daughters. The funeral cortege will leave today at 3 p.m. from the Sanhedrin funeral parlour in Jerusalem for Har Hamenuhot.

Sharir visit cements ties with Greece

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ATHENS. - Israeli diplomats here expressed satisfaction after yesterday's meeting between visiting Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir and Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, saying that the meeting seemed to mark an improvement in relations between the two countries.

During the one-hour meeting, Papoulias extended invitations to visit Greece to the ministers of industry, agriculture and science, and indicated that he was considering a visit to Israel in the near future.

"It is important that our ministers exchange visits, and that includes myself," Papoulias was quoted as saying.

Papoulias also told Sharir that political differences must not be allowed to undermine the strengthening of ties between Israel and Greece.

Greece is the only European Community member which does not recognize Israel *de jure*. The maintenance of extremely close ties with the Arab states has been a cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

In a gesture described as unusual by Greek Foreign Ministry officials, Papoulias escorted Sharir to his car at the close of their meeting, and allowed waiting news photographers to take their pictures together.

While Sharir's reception may represent a step forward in Greece's careful rapprochement with Israel, it by no means signals that a breakthrough on the prickly question of recognition is just around the corner, according to diplomatic sources here.

Last January, following the visit of Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, Papoulias said that "there is no question of *de jure* recognition" until "certain conditions" were met. These conditions are "the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands and the commencement of talks with all sides" to solve the Middle East problem, "which includes the Palestinian issue."

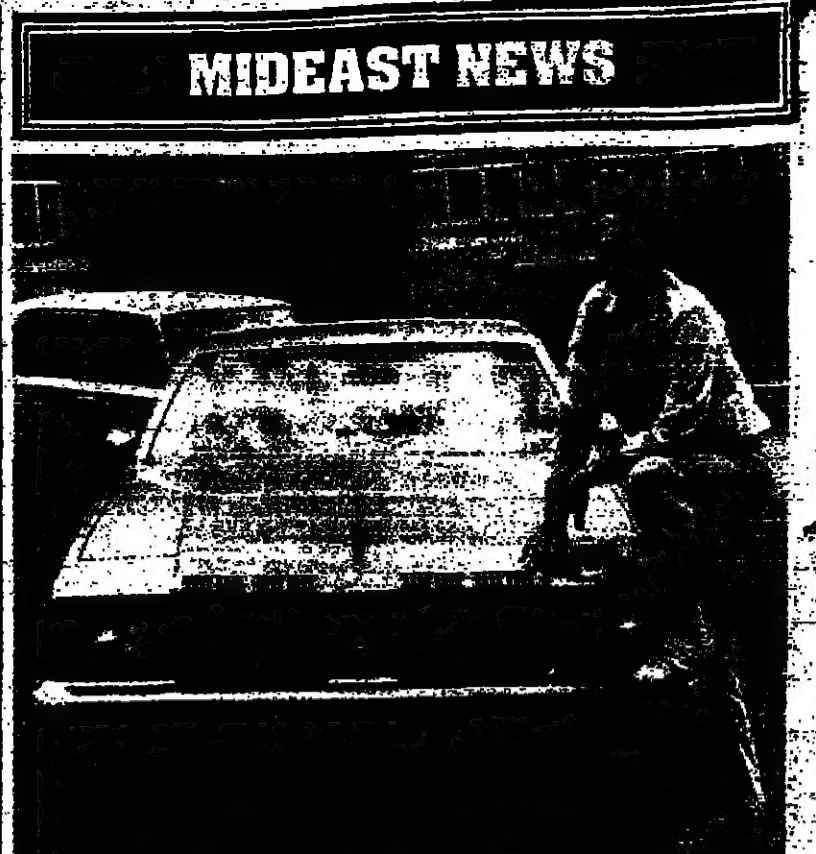
Sharir told Papoulias that Greece must demonstrate its traditional spirit of independence. "Your chosen path (of close ties with the Arabs) has hurt you," he said, citing tourism as an example.

Greek tourism officials expect an 85 per cent drop this season in the number of American tourists, who form a small but crucial segment of the total market. In 1985, U.S. tourists comprised 7 per cent of the total arrivals, but they provided 20 per cent of the total tourist revenue.

In a separate meeting yesterday with National Economy Minister Kostas Simitis, Sharir stressed that the two countries must cooperate in the war against terrorism, saying that those who perpetrate terror must be caught and punished.

Terrorism depended on the general political situation, and among its causes were the problematic relations between Israel and the Arabs, Simitis replied. Greece was willing to help Israel solve these problems, Simitis added.

Quiet diplomatic contacts were also going on yesterday about the delivery of Prime Minister Peres's message to Prime Minister Papandreu, which Sharir had brought with him on Sunday.



John McGraw stands next to the car bearing a Saudi licence plate that he drove thousands of miles from Saudi Arabia to Israel. McGraw, an American who worked in Saudi Arabia as an engineer for the Nordrop aircraft company, left from Taif and drove north to the Jordanian port of Akaba, where he took a ferry to Nuqba on the Sinai coast. From there he drove north and entered Israel through Taba.

Jordan arrests communists in wake of university riots

Post Middle East Staff

Jordan has rounded up the leaders of the Communist Party in the wake of last week's riots at Yarmouk University, in which three students were killed, the Jordanian Communist Party told the Agency France Presse yesterday.

There has been no mention of the arrests, carried out last Saturday, in the Jordanian media. Foreign media have cited the information mainly as saying on Sunday that "several

persons were arrested to protect national security."

Among those arrested were the party's first secretary, Faik Wared, the party statement said.

According to informed sources in the Jordanian capital, other arrests were made in Amman before Saturday, following a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy against the April 15 U.S. air strike on Libya. Communists or their sympathizers probably took part in that demonstration, too.

ARMY DENIES

(Continued from Page One)

port had been swept under the carpet by a general staff interested in protecting itself and that Wald had been pressured to resign.

Those who worked with him in the army told The Post that Wald, who had indeed fought an uphill battle with what they called "messianic fervour" to get his report recognized - had decided to resign following a security investigation. The investigation was conducted by the General Security Services (*Shin Bet*), which had been found in the early hours of the morning copying classified documents from the safe of the head of military planning. Though he was eventually cleared following a polygraph test, Wald apparently decided to resign and return to academic life.

All factions on the committee will be represented in the new body. Deputy Speaker Aharon Nahmias (*Agudat*) will present a motion for the agenda last week on the Wald report in the plenum. Nahmias told *The Jerusalem Post* he had already notified Rabin of his intention. In all probability Rabin will reply to the motion. Nahmias also said he had notified the Alignment faction and had heard no objection there.

Asher Wallfish adds:

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee is expected to set up an ad hoc sub-committee today to discuss mid-term and long-range strategic planning in the Israel Defence Forces. It will also take up the controversial Wald report which

alleges that the IDF has not been coping adequately with the challenge of strategic planning.

Yosef Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) plans to raise the Wald report issue at today's session of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, when it hears a periodic security survey from Defence Minister Rabin. The committee will refer the problems which the report covers to the new sub-committee.

All factions on the committee will be represented in the new body. Deputy Speaker Aharon Nahmias (*Agudat*) will present a motion for the agenda last week on the Wald report in the plenum. Nahmias told *The Jerusalem Post* he had already notified Rabin of his intention. In all probability Rabin will reply to the motion. Nahmias also said he had notified the Alignment faction and had heard no objection there.

Nahmias told The Post that in his motion he would inquire whether the general staff's failure to discuss the Wald report signified that some of its members were apprehensive about its conclusions.

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our dear HEDWIG (Hedi) MODEL

The funeral will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, May 21, 1986, leaving at 1.30 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv, for the Southern Cemetery, on the Holon - Bat Yam boundary. A bus will be available for those attending.

The mourners:
Husband, Herman Model
Son and daughter-in-law, Gideon and Thelma Feldman, and Family
Sister and brother-in-law, Ruth and Philip Trenchschner, and Family

To Dear Herman and Family

Our deepest sympathy on the passing of your wife and mother

HEDI MODEL

Tchia and Jeffrey Friedland and everyone at Baumer and Model Ltd.

With deep sorrow, we announce the sudden passing of SAM RECHTMAN

In Cape Town

Deeply mourned by his brother and sister-in-law, Soily and Frieda nephew and niece, Michael and Leorah and their families

With deep sorrow, we announce the sudden passing of CLARA HEBENSTREIT

She bequeathed her body to science.

Relatives and Friends in Israel and abroad

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our beloved mother, grandmother and sister HILDE KUGELMAN

The funeral will take place tomorrow, May 20, 1986, leaving at 2.30 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, Rehov Dafna 5, Tel Aviv, for Holon Cemetery. Transport will be available.

Deeply mourned by Kugelman, Fahn, Kashman and Marx Families

The World Zionist Organization and The Jewish Agency for Israel mourn the passing of YEHUDA HELLMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations and extend sympathy to the family.

Arye L. Dulzin, Chairman

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of YITZHAK SHELAH

The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, May 20, 1986, at 3.45 p.m. at Kibbutz Sde Nehemia.

The Sheilah Family Kibbutz Sde Nehemia

Opposition to advisory post for Yisrael Koenig Mooted appointment threatens Arab-Jewish harmony in Acre

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE — A political row is brewing in this mixed Jewish-Arab city over Mayor Eli De Castro's intention to appoint Yisrael Koenig as his adviser on planning and tourism development.

Koenig, who resigned recently after years as the Interior Ministry's Northern District commissioner, is a controversial choice for the job, which is a new slot being created specially for him.

Many Arabs in the north have never forgiven Koenig for his 1976 memorandum which proposed drastic measures to "resettle" the Arab population and make Galilee more Jewish.

Among those opposing Koenig's proposed appointment is Acre's Deputy Mayor Haim Sha'af, one of the town's three Arab commissioners.

Sha'af says De Castro will be making a "big political mistake" in

appointing a man unacceptable to the Arab residents, who comprise one-third of Acre's population.

"I don't think that Koenig, who reiterated the views expressed in his memorandum in recent interviews, is the right person for the job," Sha'af told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"I am also not sure whether the position itself, which would obviously carry a salary and probably an official car, is really necessary," he said.

Sha'af added that he had already spoken to De Castro about the matter and planned to raise the issue at the next meeting of the Labour Party faction, of which both are members.

Opposition to the proposed appointment has also come from the Arab quarters, especially the Communist party which was highly critical of Koenig during his tenure as northern district commissioner.

Despite the criticism, De Castro

remained adamant yesterday in his contention that Koenig was the best man for the job, although "his political opinions are different from mine."

He noted that Acre does not have a municipal master plan and Koenig, with his vast experience in this field, could give invaluable assistance.

"Koenig is the only man in this area who can help us with this. If we make a mistake in planning, it will affect future generations, and that's something I want to avoid," said De Castro.

He added that Koenig, if appointed, would not in any way interfere in the affairs of the city's Arab population. The job would involve planning the development of Acre's coast to include more hotels, a promenade and a large marina.

De Castro stressed that he had done more than any previous mayor to improve relations between the city's Arab and Jewish residents and he intended to continue in that work.



20 new mosques under construction

Israel's Islamic revival

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Evidence of the Moslem religious revival in Israel may be seen in the fact that some 20 mosques are presently under construction and a record number of 3,400 Israeli Moslems are planning to go on the pilgrimage to Mecca this year, compared to 2,500 last year.

This was reported by Moshe Ben-Haim, director of the Moslem Department in the Ministry for Religious Affairs in a special interview with *The Jerusalem Post* marking Ramadan, the Moslem holy month of fasting.

The department, which is responsible for organized Islamic religious life within Israel's 1967 borders, is responsible for the functioning of 135 mosques, with 230 clerics, imams, who deliver the weekly sermon on Friday and muezins, who call the faithful to prayer five times a day.

It is also in charge of cemeteries and the government-appointed Moslem councils in the "mixed" cities, such as Jaffa, Ramle, and Haifa. These councils provide for the care and upkeep of many of the country's historic monumental mosques.

But more significant than the old mosques, are the new ones being

built every year in Arab villages throughout the country. The lavishly-built mosques are erected with the help of contributions from the worshippers themselves and those in other villages. Much of the work is done by volunteers, working on Fridays.

During Ramadan, when the faithful fast from sunrise to sunset, Moslems may work an hour less daily in government offices and factories.

The ministry itself publishes a Ramadan calendar, giving the times for beginning and ending the fast, and the times for prayer, for every day of Ramadan.

Ben-Haim, who is himself a Jew, does not feel that it is strange for him to administer the department. He is an Arabist, he notes, and in any case, his position is administrative, not spiritual.

His duties include visiting the country's Arab villages and ensuring that the physical arrangements for observance are available. He does not, he notes, tell the imams what to say in their sermons, but he adds that they themselves, as civil servants, are aware that they have certain limitations, that they cannot attack the government, but must restrict themselves to religious matters.

Leaders tell press conference:

Ethiopian Jews being pushed into ghettos

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Ethiopians are being concentrated in potential "ghettos," despite a master plan which calls for their integration within the population, leaders of the Public Council for Ethiopian Jewry told a press conference here yesterday in the wake of a critical State Comptroller's report on the subject.

The comptroller complained about mayors who refused to connect water and electricity to Ethiopian immigrants' housing. But they didn't do it because they have something against Ethiopian immigrants," explained council chairman Yael Rom.

"It was the only way left for them to warn the authorities that they cannot handle more immigrants, because their towns cannot provide the special services, such as social work and tutoring, which these newcomers need," Rom insisted.

Tamar Eshel, formerly chairman

of the council and now chairman of its board, said the comptroller's figures of 750 Ethiopian immigrants having been placed in jobs should not be considered as conclusive. These were unskilled jobs, which the immigrants could lose if business declined or if the authorities ceased funding the jobs.

All council spokesmen agreed that immigrants from Ethiopia were greatly concerned about the fate of their relatives in Ethiopia, but said that the council was barred from discussing rescue efforts.

Rom added that the council had pressed for more effective assistance for one-parent families, which comprise almost half the families with children, including arranging divorces for separated couples and support services for single parents. The Jewish Agency, Aliya Department had agreed to work on the problem, she said, but nothing had been done yet for lack of money.

Negev roads closed for IDF maneuvers

TEL AVIV (Hina) — The IDF

spokesman announced that the following roads in the central Negev will be closed to civilian traffic today, due to military maneuvers:

The road between the Zihor and

The road between the Zihor junction and Mizpeh Ramon, between 6

p.m. and 3 a.m. on Wednesday.

The road between the Midreshet Sede Boker junction and Mizpeh Ramon, between 7 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Israeli tells of aid to Chernobyl victims

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Thirteen of the 35 victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster who were taken to Moscow for bone marrow transplants were treated by a team which included an Israeli scientist, Dr. Yair Reissner of the Weizmann Institute.

Reissner, a biophysicist, had been working on a research project in New York, when Dr. Robert Gale sum-



Dr. Yair Reissner (Rahamin Israeli)

moned him from Moscow to help with the worst victims of the disaster, he told a press conference here yesterday on his return.

With the help of the Weizmann Institute and his colleagues in New York, and with financial backing from Armand Hammer, he flew to Moscow with \$40,000 worth of equipment and materials.

Reissner's role was the purification of the bone marrow before transplant, using a method he had developed over many years of research with Professor Nathan Sharon of the Weizmann Institute and other colleagues. The purification involves eliminating certain cells which, if not removed, may cause the marrow to "reject" and "attack" the body into which it is transplanted.

He said 299 patients were examined in Chernobyl, but only 35 had been brought to Moscow as possibly needing transplants. Of these, six could not wait for his arrival and had received fetal livers as a substitute for bone marrow. Some others died before transplants could be given. But most were found not to need transplants.

It was too early to say whether the transplants were successful, Reissner added, because it took two or three weeks before results were apparent. He said the patients had been either workers at the reactor or rescue workers including firemen and doctors. Some of them had been heroes, he said, but refused to elaborate about what he knew of their experiences, saying he had promised not to do so.

In answer to a question, he said some time had been lost because of lack of proper planning and preparation. For example, tissue typing which can be done easily if blood is taken immediately, was much harder to carry out after a few days. He warned that Western countries would also not be prepared for such an emergency and said that doctors, scientists and politicians had a lot of thinking to do, in regard to the possibility of such disasters occurring in their own countries.

The Knesset's 'most select' committee

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Knesset Correspondent

The strength of a Knesset faction in the plenum determines its strength in the various committees. But in two committees, Finance and Foreign Affairs and Defence, additional criteria give extra weight to the large factions, while passing over some of the small factions.

The Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, with its 26 MKs, is a bulky body insofar as its membership includes just under a fifth of the entire Knesset. Special arrangements apply to its membership; they must sign a declaration of secrecy; when they are unable to attend meetings, their factions cannot send replacements for them, as in other committees; and when a member quits his seat, his replacement can't be temporary — he must serve a minimum of three months.

In these, as in other ways, membership of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee can be called "select." It is also eagerly sought after, and occasionally even quarrelled over. It confers prestige.

Significantly, committee representation is open only to factions with more than a certain number of MKs. In each Knesset, this number has been so calculated as to rule out membership for communists (currently in the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality faction, which is based on the Rakah party).

The threshold for committee

membership today is set at five MKs, because the DFPE has four. But the big factions circumvent this anti-communist cordon sanitaire in favour of certain factions which are too small to qualify otherwise.

Thus the Likud and the Alignment voluntarily gave up committee seats to let MKs from the National Religious Party, Shas, the Citizens Rights Movement — which have four MKs each — and even Morasha — which has only two — become members.

Curiously, the Shinui faction which belongs to the coalition and boasts three MKs, has no members

on the committee. But the Likud was more than willing to give a seat up to Morasha's Haim Druckman, because of his special relationship with the Judea and Samaria settlers whom the Likud is so anxious to please.

The Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee can be called an active Knesset body, meeting between eight and 10 times monthly. In the recess it generally meets once a week, unlike most other committees, which stop functioning.

The principal political figures appearing before the committee are the prime minister, defence minister and foreign minister. The IDF's chief of general staff and intelligence chief come regularly. Other senior

IDF officers, and the heads of the two non-military security arms, the Mossad and the General Security Service, brief the committee from time to time.

The committee has numerous sub-committees, formed to study issues in greater detail. These include the sub-committees on procurement, intelligence agencies, foreign service, military preparedness, the administered areas, and security legislation.

There is a joint committee, constituted with the Finance Committee, to study the defence budget, and a joint committee, formed together with the Education Committee, to

Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee — II

study IDF education programmes

and problems. At least one third of the full committee sit on more than one sub-committee, sometimes two or three if they have special qualifications. A third sit on only one sub-committee, and the rest do not belong to any sub-committee at all.

Committee members who do not belong to any of the sub-committees pressure the chairman to keep the full committee more active and to schedule more briefings. But those on the sub-committees want maximum activity there, where they can increase their influence, deepen their personal involvement, and amass more detailed knowledge. Cabinet ministers usually prefer to

brief the full committee, because there they can confine themselves to supplying general information, rather than detail. The prime minister, defence minister and foreign minister select their material with care, rarely reporting anything which has not already appeared in the media.

Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee members frequently and rightly complain about this, regarding it as a slight to them and their forum. There have been not a few cases in which the prime minister has reported to the Knesset plenum one day what he reported to the full committee the day before, and what his ministers leaked to senior correspondents the day before that.

Political briefings to the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee are usually subject to a vicious circle. The members grumble about not getting detailed information. But those giving the briefing explain that they cannot supply more detailed reports, since the material will be leaked to the media by committee members. But these figures nevertheless make sure that the material they have presented reaches correspondents through their own aides. The logic of this, say the aides, is to ensure that leaks are accurate, rather than distorted by the selective bias of committee members, who, they believe, can never be relied upon to keep a secret anyway.

(This is the second of three articles.)

You Have Honored Israel and the Jewish People

We congratulate Minister of Communications Professor Amnon Rubinstein for his initiative in issuing commemorative stamps in honor of the three great Jewish institutions of higher learning in the United States — Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and Yeshiva University, and Knesset Chairman Shlomo Hillel for holding an official ceremony in the Knesset on May 21, 1986, to celebrate the occasion together with representatives of the three institutions.

These are true illustrations of the pluralism so essential at this time for the unity of the Jewish people. We see this as an important step towards:

THE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE STATE OF ISRAEL OF THE EQUAL STATUS OF ALL THREE RELIGIOUS STREAMS IN THE JEWISH WORLD

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Tickets available, beginning today, at the IPO Box Office (Mann Auditorium) daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and at Knesset Ticket Agency, 123 Ben-Gurion St., Tel. 03-444725. Discount to IPO subscribers against voucher No. 788.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Peres asked to halt trial of P. Tikva rabbi

Post Knesset Reporter

MK Menahem Porush (Agudat Yisrael) yesterday called on Prime Minister Peres to halt judicial proceedings against Rabbi Baruch Solomon, chief rabbi of Petah Tikva.

Porush spoke to make his political statement. He said this was the first time in the history of the state that a rabbi was being put on trial. "Tens of thousands of Jews in Israel and in the haredi world have

been agitated by the rabbi's arrest, and now he is to stand trial because he protested against the desecration of the Sabbath. In fact, he was defending the law, for this breach is also against the municipal law, which the mayor is violating."

Rabbi Solomon is being tried on charges of disturbing the peace and leading demonstrations against the operation of the Heichal cinema on Friday nights for which police permits had not been obtained.

Bundestag president guest at Knesset

Speaker Shlomo Hillel yesterday

greeted, from the Knesset rostrum, the delegation of the German Bundestag, headed by its president, Philip Jenninger, who are here for five days as guests of the Speaker.

Hillel said that this visit was a further expression of the guests' sincere desire to strengthen ties be-

tween the two countries. Jenninger was greeted by a guard of honour on the Knesset plaza as he walked forward to lay a wreath on the memorial to Israel's war dead.

Jenninger will call on President Herzog, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Shamir, and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek.

YU to join Conservatives and Reform in ceremony

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yeshiva University, Orthodox U.S. Jewry's most prominent institution of higher education, is to take part in a Jerusalem ceremony in its honour, together with its Conservative and Reform counterparts, the Jewish Theological Seminary and

Hebrew Union College. The ceremony, to be held this week in the presence of Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel and Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, will mark the issuing of postage stamps honouring all three institutions.

Haifa's Nordau St. to become mall

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — The town's first pedestrian mall will be opened "by the end of next month," according to municipality spokesman Yossi Bar.

The city intends to start work on turning Nordau Street from Hadar

Hacamel into a trafficless mall, and has budgeted NIS 750,000 to repave the street.

The main opposition comes from Haifa drivers, who have been using Nordau as a major parking lot in the crowded neighbourhood.

Overseas Alumni of Kerem B'Yavneh now living in Israel, and their families are cordially invited to attend a

REUNION

on Lag B'Omer

Tuesday, 18 Iyar 5746, May 27, 1986

at Yeshivat Kerem B'Yavneh.

The programme begins at 1 p.m.

Lunch, informal gathering, alumni re-acquaintance session.

Assembly in the Beit Hamidrash.

Programme for children.

YESHIVAT KEREM B'YAVNEH

Rabbi C.Y. GOLDWICHT

Rosh Hayeshiva

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

DEDICATION OF THE HORODISCH HISTORY OF BOOKS COLLECTION

Lecture:

Dr. Nurith Kenan-Kedar

Art History Department, Faculty of Visual and Performing Arts

"Aspects of Book Illumination in Early Christian Art"

on Thursday, May 22, 1986, at 11:00 a.m.,

Elias Sourasky Central Library,

Periodical Reading Room, Mezzanine Floor,

Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv

Entrance through Frenkel Gate (7) and Gate 8

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TWA

Jobless threat worries Jordan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Jordanian prime minister's promise that the new development plan will create more than 100,000 job opportunities illustrates that politicians are fast waking up to the threat posed by unemployment. But even if the public and private sectors are successful in creating a demand for labour of this magnitude, the question remains as to whether even that will be enough.

By the government's own admission, the present level of joblessness amounts to 6 per cent of the labour force in Jordan, or some 30,000 people. The relatively young age of the population, the increasing number of women looking for employment and the risk of a net return of Jordanian migrant labour may exacerbate this situation during the life of the plan.

There are over 100,000 foreign workers employed in the kingdom (although this figure has fallen by about 29 per cent since 1984 without reversing the trend in local unemployment). But over 70 per cent of those remaining are Egyptians who work for the most part in badly paid and low status jobs and it is unlikely that Jordanian nationals would want to replace them.

In view of the seriousness of this problem, the Ministry of Labour has issued new regulations to prevent the illegal employment of foreigners. The inspection of enterprises



Amman: urgent need for development to create jobs

employing foreigners has been increased, with inspectors authorized to work out of office hours. However, the ministry has extended the period of grace during which those working illegally must either obtain the appropriate

credentials or leave the country. The ministry has also stopped issuing work permits for those seeking jobs in the fields of office administration, accountancy, marketing, education or any other field where qualified Jordanians are available.

A taste of Gaddafi's Libya

ROBERT H. REID/Tripoli

THE HOTTEST-SELLING items in the Spartan duty free shop at Tripoli airport are full-colour posters of headless corpses.

If that's too strong for a traveller's taste, or if supplies are sold out, the airport's Green Book Shop also sells posters of a smiling Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi.

A stroll through the airport offers numerous insights into the political life of this country of three million. Unlike other airports in the Arab world, the arrival and departure signs as well as all announcements over the public address system here are exclusively in Arabic.

This is part of Gaddafi's policy of eliminating the official use of foreign languages, which he regards as vestiges of colonial domination.

There is one exception, however, to the restrictions on the use of foreign languages.

Large green signs containing English quotations from Gaddafi's political bible, the Green Book, are everywhere in the terminal. They proclaim Gaddafi slogans, like "No democracy without peoples' congresses," or "Partners, not wage earners."

THE GOVERNMENT portrays Gaddafi as a pioneer in humanity's struggle against imperialist domination and a champion of what it calls "true democracy."

One German-language book, published by the Libyan government and on sale in the bookshop, bears the title, "From Hegel to Gaddafi."

It equates Gaddafi with the great 19th century German philosopher Hegel, whose works influence the later schools of idealism, existentialism, socialism and instrumentalism. After the April 15 U.S. air raids

against Libya, the airport bookshop began selling posters purportedly showing civilian victims of the bombing, some of whom were decapitated or burned beyond recognition.

"Sorry, finished, all sold out," was the reply when a reporter asked if he could buy one of the posters, copies of which were exhibited in the shop window.

The posters are similar to those exhibited daily in the city's downtown Green Square. They appear to be part of a government campaign against the U.S. government's claim that the attack was directed at "centers of terrorism" and not at the Libyan people.

The U.S. Defence Department said in Washington that five bombs dropped by U.S. warplanes over Libya accidentally hit civilian areas.

In keeping with Gaddafi's decentralized style of government, which rests on a system of semi-autonomous "peoples committees," five different sets of security-minded police roam the airport. Each is independent of the others.

Embassies warn foreign travellers that if they run afoul of any one of the five, negotiations for their release may be delayed for days while consular officers determine which group made the arrest.

Gaddafi's philosophy proclaims "The people rule" and that under his unique brand of socialism, workers are "partners, not wage earners." The Green Book boasts that this formula brings real freedom and democracy.

But in Libya, it sometimes seems no one is in charge because, as Libyans love to boast, "The people rule" and, therefore, everyone is in charge.



Pupils at a girls' school in Tripoli undergo military training in keeping with Colonel Gaddafi's teachings. (Camera Press)

On a recent visit, two departing Western reporters, pockets bulging with unspent and unconvertible Libyan dinars, approached the departure lounge bar to buy fruit juice, the strongest beverage available in a country where alcohol is banned.

"The bar is closed," explained one of the four men behind the counter. He said the fifth worker was the only one authorized to use the cash register, and he was having lunch. A few moments later, the reporters noticed two other travellers being served. Assuming that the bar had reopened, the two tried again. "No. The bar is closed," was the reply. When the pair asked the bartenders why they were serving others, one of the young Libyans smiled and replied, "because we wanted to." (AP)

Sudan sizzles over issue of Islamic law

HAMZA HENDAWI/Khartoum

SUDAN'S Islamic Sharia laws have become the country's hottest political issue, posing Prime Minister Sadek Mahdi's fledgling democratic government a serious dilemma over whether to keep, repeal or amend them.

Islamic laws, derived from the sayings of the Prophet Mohammed and the Koran, were introduced in September 1983 by now ousted president Jaafar Numeiri, who said they would put mainly Moslem Sudan on the path to prosperity.

But the Sharia code, involving amputation of hands for theft and hanging for heresy, fuelled and government insurgency in the mainly pagan or Christian south and triggered an outcry among Sudan's Western backers and human rights groups.

Its future was a key issue in last month's elections. Politicians say Mahdi's handling of the issue will determine how Sudan's democratic experiment evolves in the immediate future.

The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which has fought government troops in southern Sudan since 1983, insists on abrogation of Sharia as a condition for peace talks, a demand shared by southern political parties.

Southerners also want a secular constitution to safeguard the rights of Sudan's non-Moslem minority. The demands are expected to be raised at a proposed national constitutional conference next month, which the Ethiopian-backed SPLA has said it will attend.

Mahdi, in a major concession to the SPLA and southern political groups, has said he intends to repeal Sharia before bringing in what he

terms a "moderate Islamic code" applying only to Moslems. A different judicial code would govern non-Moslems.

THIS PLAN ran into opposition from his coalition partner, the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), which favours amendments to existing Sharia laws but not their repeal.

In a "national charter" drafted last month, the DUP and Mahdi's Umma party agreed that the 301-seat constituent assembly elected last month should have the last word. Diplomats said the outcome of a vote on the issue when the assembly meets next month is hard to forecast.

The Umma has 99 seats and the DUP 63, giving them a combined majority if all members follow party

lines. But the diplomats said growing signs of DUP sympathy for the hard-line pro-Sharia National Islamic Front (NIF) have thrown the vote wide open.

The Sharia issue was the main reason for the exclusion of the NIF, led by Hassan Tourabi, from negotiations to form a broad-based government, they added.

Tourabi, a top aide of Numeiri in 1983, was the architect of Sharia's introduction, but the ex-president accused Tourabi of conspiring to topple him and jailed him shortly before Numeiri was overthrown in April 1985.

The NIF, which holds 51 parliamentary seats, insists Sharia must stay untouched — a view which made Umma legislators, who see Tourabi as an extremist, refuse to share power with the NIF.

THE RECORD of punishments under Islamic law during Numeiri's regime shocked moderates. There are no official figures, but by one unofficial count there were nine public hangings, 70 amputations of hands or feet and several hundred floggings in five months of emergency laws beginning in April 1984.

Numeiri, who now lives in Cairo, relaxed most Sharia rules before his overthrow. The army generals who toppled him and then ruled for a year before quitting last month avoided taking any action on the issue.

As politicians continue to squabble over Sharia, ordinary Sudanese are making the most of a more relaxed atmosphere. Discos have reopened in Khartoum and officials are turning a blind eye. Young couples stroll hand-in-hand in quiet areas of the capital, something unthinkable in the heyday of Sharia.

Alcohol is still banned, but the rich manage to buy smuggled liquor. The poor make their own from dates and sugar cane.

Diplomats said only a few people had been sentenced to amputations or flogging since Numeiri's overthrow, but no sentences had been carried out since early 1985.

But they said official repeal of Sharia would offend Sudan's Moslems, including those who regarded Islamic punishments under Numeiri as extreme, because they would not want to see Islamic doctrine scrapped for political reasons.

"Giving in to demands for their abrogation and a secular constitution will be seen by some as a humiliating concession to the southern rebels," said one diplomat, citing rising anti-southern sentiment in the north. (Reuters)

Palestinian view of occupation

RON JOURARD

IT'S BEEN impossible to discover how much West Bank land has been registered in the names of Jews, writes Ramallah lawyer Raja Shehadeh in *Occupier's Law - Israel and the West Bank*. The information, he charges, is kept in a "secret" land registration department at military headquarters in accordance with Military Order 569.

Shehadeh, son of lawyer Aziz Shehadeh, who was murdered last year, is the founder of Law in the Service of Man, the West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists. The book has been published in Washington D.C. by the Institute for Palestine Studies.

Order 569 provides for the registration of transactions in state land or land that has been seized for military or public use. The property rights of West Bank settlers are based on these transactions.

The records kept according to Order 569 are in fact stored at the Jerusalem Land Registry Office. While it is true that access to them is restricted to those empowered to deal in state lands — virtually always Jews, they are not secret. Similar restrictions govern access to records in the seven Arab administered Taba offices in the West Bank. Likewise, other records maintained by the government, such as the Population Register, are open only to those with a legitimate interest. Furthermore, a researcher or journalist seeking information on the records can obtain special permission to examine them or receive answers to questions on their contents.

Sinister-sounding assertions about "secret" records at "military headquarters" detract from the objectivity of what is otherwise a telling and readable account of how Israel has used the law to tighten its strangle-

hold over the occupied territories.

The book painstakingly details the legal manipulations Israel has used to assume direct control over 41 per cent of the land in the West Bank. Shehadeh relates the process by which large areas have been declared state land since 1979, and the difficulties facing Palestinians who try to oppose such declarations. For example, a deal made in good faith between the Custodian of State Land and another person in land considered state property will remain valid even if a Palestinian can prove that he is the owner.

Occupier's Law is not a work of disinterested scholarship. Shehadeh states in his introduction: "It is the thesis of this study that the policy which Israel has been pursuing in the West Bank is intended to drive out the Palestinians, to take over their land, and eventually to annex the occupied territories."

This, he writes, is Israel's "declared aim" and reflects a "definite and deliberate" policy.

Shehadeh seems to ignore the fact that the intense disagreement among Israelis over what to do with the West Bank precludes the formulation of any clear-cut, long-term policy for the area. At most, the beginnings of such a policy can be discerned in the ambiguous language of the Camp David agreement. And, as Shehadeh notes, that document binds Israel to the "principle of withdrawal of its military government and the establishment of local autonomy for the Palestinians."

To attribute Israel's legal maneuvering on the West Bank to an

unequivocal master-plan is thus unduly pessimistic.

Shehadeh ignores the positive side of Israeli legal action in the West Bank. For example, in 1971 a military order amended Jordanian labour law to facilitate the resolution of work disputes through arbitration. A 1980 order extended the Jordanian Education and Culture Law to recognize West Bank universities as degree-granting institutions.

But Shehadeh is on firmer ground when he charges that Israel's settlement policy is a "distortion of existing law and of Israel's duty as an occupier." He notes that according to Article 55 of the 1907 Hague Regulations, which Israel recognizes, the occupying power shall be regarded only as the usufruct and administrator of state property.

"A usufruct may enjoy the use of the property but may not impair its substance or alter its character," Shehadeh notes.

He states that the settlement of the Jews in the West Bank is contrary to the Fourth Geneva Convention, to which Israel is a signatory. Article 49 of the convention bars the occupying power from the "transfer or deportation of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."

He does not discuss the history of the article, which was designed to protect the separate national existence of the local inhabitants and their economic welfare. Nor does he consider the possibility that the voluntary movement of Jews to the occupied territory may not come under the ban.

Shehadeh also describes the mili-

ary government and civilian administration in the West Bank, and the area's judicial system. The last part of the book is titled "Violations of Palestinian Human Rights in the West Bank."

Occupier's Law requires more thorough footnoting, especially in view of the gravity of some of its charges. Footnotes are in order, for example, when the author states: "An illiteracy (sic) programme serving around 8,000 adults was asked by the social welfare department to stop on the grounds that it uses prohibited books." (p. 9)

Or: "The military courts have tried cases of murder committed by Palestinians against other Palestinians. The decision to transfer such cases (from a local court) to a military court often appears to be due to the fact that the accused is a collaborator whom the military is interested in protecting." (p. 85)

Or: "The most significant restriction which... the Palestinian (local) councils suffer from is the need to request permission from the military authorities to borrow money and to accept money that is offered as a gift or a loan. The power to refuse or grant such permits (sic) is used as a punishment or reward by the authorities against the municipalities and villages." (p. 68)

The book would make a stronger impact if it were better documented and if the author avoided polemics. Facts speak for themselves.

But despite its excursions into the realm of propaganda, *Occupier's Law* is a good source for anyone interested in the legal aspects of Israel's occupation.

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Liari.

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Ministries' internal control found lacking

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The internal comptroller of the Finance Ministry retired in May 1985, but as of the end of the year the minister had not appointed a successor.

In the Prime Minister's Office, a veteran government worker was appointed internal comptroller on the basis of an internal tender improperly administered. Since his appointment in November 1984, he

THE STATE
COMPTROLLER
REPORT NO. 36
1986

has not dealt with control matters at all and has reported no findings.

In July 1983, the Knesset charged the Ministry of Economics and Planning with issuing directives aimed at keeping internal comptrollers from being assigned any executive duties. As of the end of 1985, no directives were issued. In 11 of the 26 control units examined, the head of the unit did in fact perform additional duties.

All this has occurred despite an October 1980 cabinet decision, calling for the strengthening of the internal control units, later endorsed by

the Knesset, the State Comptroller reported in his investigation of internal control in ministries and state agencies.

While there has been an improvement in internal control since the State Comptroller dealt with the matter four years ago, he concluded that much remains to be done. Among his recommendations: establishing control targets dealing with the main activities of the units, the preparation of annual work plans, and a systematic follow-up of recommendations made by the State and internal comptrollers.

Some of the other functions performed by internal comptrollers were:

- In the Housing Ministry, he was a member of four of the ministry's committees, including the supreme committee on tenders for rural and new-settlement construction.

- In the Justice Ministry he was a member of the committee examining the work load in the State Attorney's Office and the committee examining agreements with private contractors.

- In the Industry and Trade Ministry, the internal comptroller, or someone representing him, was a member of the ministry's financing funds committees, which decide on granting loans to industrial concerns and of the ministry's central procurement committee.

- In the Israel Lands Administration, he was a member of the director-

rate, participates in its discussions and expressing opinions.

The State Comptroller said the line between control and executive functions has been insufficiently clear. On the one hand, the participation of the internal comptrollers in executive bodies was liable to put them in the position of having to criticize activities in which they have been involved. On the other hand, there have been activities in which the comptroller's participation at the decision-making stage may serve to correct and prevent shortcomings. Thus it was important, said the State Comptroller, to lay down rules on this point.

Although the civil service regulations require it, three control units failed to prepare annual work plans in the years 1983-85: the accountant-general's branch, the Prime Minister's Office (where the scope of control activities was termed "extremely limited"), and the Religious Affairs Ministry (whose internal comptroller performed no control activities at all).

The internal comptrollers of the Tourism Ministry and the Industry and Trade Ministry did prepare annual plans but did not carry them out.

Despite the resolutions of the cabinet and the Knesset, there has been no basic improvement in the quality or quantity of control units, the State Comptroller found.

Not all internal comptrollers were found to be responsible directly to the director-general of their ministry or agency, as the cabinet has said

they should be. Both in the Prime Minister's Office and in the Treasury, the internal comptroller was found to be responsible to the deputy director-general. In six other units examined, the internal comptroller was responsible to an official other than the director-general.

Forty per cent of the comptroller staffs did not have the university education required by the civil service regulations. In eight cases, this applied to the internal comptroller himself. And even among those with a university education, not all were qualified in one of the areas the cabinet decision had specified: accounting, control, law, or public administration. And only in one control unit, the National Insurance Institute, was there an employee who had specialized in electronic data processing.

In the Religious Affairs Ministry, the internal comptroller did not do his job in the period 1979-81. He retired in October 1981 but was not replaced until November 1982, and then with a non-academic.

Only eight of the 26 internal comptrollers examined took complaints from the public. These were in the ministries of Finance, Housing, Religious Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and Justice, and the courts' administration, the Israel Police, and the Israel Lands Administration.

In most of the remaining 18 units, the internal comptroller did not examine the action taken by the unit involved as a result of a complaint, even though, under the civil service regulations, this is part of his job.

IN A tough and competitive world market in the field of PVC pressure pipes, fittings and drip irrigation systems, the Plastro Gvat plant seems to be keeping its head above water.

During 1986, Kibbutz Gvat Meuchad's plant expects a \$12.5 million turnover of which \$3.5m. will be exports. This is compared to \$3m. in exports in 1985.

Plant manager Aharon Lutzky told *The Jerusalem Post* that they believe their growth in the world market is due to their remaining a science based industry turning out high quality products. "Many plants both here and abroad make similar products. The only edge we can have is making better quality products."

The factory is now celebrating its 20th birthday. It started out producing PVC pipes, but the kibbutz soon realized that for the factory to grow it must have more products. Today its long series of products includes a new type of drip irrigation system, the latest being a pressure compensating dripper. This enables each plant in the field to receive the same amount of water as others no matter where it is located along the water pipe.

The Gvat Meuchad's plant employs 120 workers, all kibbutz members. Many of them are senior citizens, some even 80 years old or more.

ONE OF the plant's departments, managed by an engineer, has a sophisticated computer which is programmed with a special system for irrigation. All possible problems and calculations, including water pressures, have been fed into the compu-

ter by a team of the very best water experts in Israel.

This department was established mainly as a customer service so as to give Gvat a better competitive edge in their tough market. Today if one of their clients, no matter where he is in the world, can send a telex or a field map to the kibbutz, he can receive a precise answer to his problem in a matter of hours with the aid of a facsimile and regular telephone lines.

In the cramped kibbutz rooms, there was a large plotter attached to the computer. A plotter with the aid of the computer can do in minutes what would take some draughtsmen hours or days to draw.

We saw the plotter drawing a large irrigation project for a Caribbean country. "We are participating in an international tender for this project. With the aid of our computer," says Lutzky, "we will be able to give them a map that will include all the irrigation equipment needed and what the price will be."

This specific several thousand dunam project is a mango plantation, which the kibbutz hopes to offer as a turnkey project. In such projects, kibbutz experts help the local people plant and harvest the fruit and also teach them how to run the plantation once they have left.

Lutzky revealed that thanks to these high-tech methods the kibbutz has an excellent name in many countries, including the United States where they have won tenders for

Yitzhak Oked

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Lutzky revealed that thanks to these high-tech methods the kibbutz has an excellent name in many countries, including the United States where they have won tenders for

turnkey projects in agriculture. The latest one, a \$400,000 irrigation project in New Mexico, is nearly completed.

Lutzky added that if the Bank of Israel would grant larger long term credit plans to their foreign customers, they could probably increase their turnkey projects and export more irrigation systems. He said that their competitors in Spain and Italy give better and longer term credit.

CONCERNING THE future, he said that the sky is the limit. According to Lutzky, less than one per cent of all the fields in the world are using some sort of irrigation system. "We just have to know how best to sell and on the best terms possible."

He admitted that being part of a kibbutz socialist society can sometimes be a drawback when trying to compete in a capitalist world market. "What we try to do is be good socialists at home but out in the world act as any other capitalist would."

"We are not too happy, for example, that we have to sell to South Africa. But we are not the only country in the world selling to them. We also know," adds Lutzky, "that some of our equipment reaches our enemies in Arab countries."

When asked if all this business was not detrimental to his life as a kibbutz member, Lutzky replied: "No. We have many built-in checks and balances. For example, as plant manager I still live in the same house, eat the same food, and perform all my extra duties, *teriyot*, as all other kibbutz members. In addition, I'll be rotated from my job after four years."

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ACROSS

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- Meaningful meaning of a power of attorney (11)
- Put nothing in and show displeasure (4)
- Each going back on time (4)
- A blooming opportunity (7)
- Wreck evening meal by including calf's head (7)
- Grows up kids who act stupidly (5)
- New star taking back the flower of Stratford (4)
- Hold on to your overnight bag (4)
- Let the Spanish natives chew it (5)
- Uses arm in a special way he does (7)
- What the game dog did without lifting a finger. Sharp, eh? (7)
- Twelve unaffected by a reversal (4)
- Courage fed to the chicken-hearted (4)
- Songbird feared by voyagers on a dark and stormy sea (11)
- Approaching menacingly laden with fine feathers (7-4)

DOWN

- Don't go to work in a restaurant (4)
- The end of the fight for a floor walker or an air traveller (7)
- Mercian king of footballets (4)
- Diplomacy is about Colonel's initial moves (7)
- One on a monastic isle (4)
- Job interview maybe (11)
- Excellent eyesight needed by unreliable workers (11)
- Fever pitch? (11)
- Rip identity to pieces to get courage (11)
- Negro mutilated beyond hope (5)
- Much inclined to soak in a tub (5)
- Tradesman who invariably offers cut prices (7)
- Lolled about one of the bars taking note (7)
- Very pleasant Mediterranean resort (4)
- The air in Amiens (4)
- Acceleration not high enough to produce incandescence (4)

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- Clive battle
- Lubricated
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Getting beyond Taba

WHAT had been hopefully described as the "last" and certainly a "crucial" round of Israel-Egyptian talks on the framing of an arbitral *compromis* for the disputed speck of Sinai called Taba, opened in Herzliya yesterday.

Regrettably, the background for this round had been set, in Jerusalem, with some nasty ministerial bickering over Ezer Weizman's needlessly secretive trip to Washington last week, which was, reportedly, largely concerned with the state of Israel-Egyptian relations. Whether Premier Shimon Peres did finally manage to smooth Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's ruffled feathers, or only increased his resolve to reply in kind by stealing his successor's turf after the rotation, remains unclear.

But at least the disagreeable little affair has died down, and just in time, of its own weightlessness.

Just in time, because the present Herzliya round poses to both Israel and Egypt what is the central question in their relations, and to Israel the most overwhelming issue in its entire Arab policy: will the two neighbouring countries, now formally at peace, at long last and without further delay get over the Taba hurdle. And will they set in motion the process for settling their last surviving territorial conflict and, therefore, go on to full normalization—and possibly to the expansion of the Middle East peace process?

Technically, the issue in Herzliya is the right sort of question that should be posed to the Taba arbitrators: whether they should be instructed to discover the border as it was fixed in the Egyptian-Ottoman agreement of 1906, or to ascertain the border that actually separated Israel from Egypt during the years 1948 to 1967.

This critical difference has been thinly masked by legalistic terminology on both sides, with Israel insisting that it is the "correct location" of the border that should be investigated, and Egypt calling for a formula based on "exact location." Israel's contention is that the issue cannot be where the border stones were during the lifetime of an armistice, but where they should be set in genuine peace under the only internationally binding document in the matter, even though it dates back to 1906.

Plainly, the question as framed by each of the parties virtually predetermines the answer, and it leaves a yawning gap that Israel and Egypt have been unable to bridge by their own efforts. The making of the gap has been largely Mr. Shamir's, which Mr. Peres evidently could not reject without breaking up the national unity government. Now it is up to Judge Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, on hand in Herzliya at the head of an American delegation, to devise a formula that would bridge that gap, with perhaps some gentle arm-twisting this way and that.

Even if he succeeds, Judge Sofaer will not automatically ensure the success of the arbitration itself: there is still the conciliation hiatus to agree upon, which Mr. Shamir, the country's premier five months hence, will find another useful foot-dragging device. But if Sofaer fails, the lights will be out.

Water, water nowhere

THE OVERCAST skies and unseasonable showers last week flattered only to deceive. They made easy optimists think that the worst effects of the winter's drought might be obviated by almost unprecedented spring rains, as if some miracle would be provided to save the nation from its folly.

These hopes were illusory. Such rain as did fall, very welcome though it was, could not cover more than a fraction of the country's water overdraft. The question has to be faced four-square: what are we going to do about water?

Seventy per cent of the country's water is allocated to agriculture, and the minister of agriculture has already announced that the farmers' allocations are to be cut by 10 per cent. Since many of them overdraw their quotas during the arid winter months, they are going to be hard hit indeed. It is probable that they will be persuaded or compelled to reduce or abandon their cotton production this year, since exporters of cotton are really exporting water. But this will be a major hardship, as for many farmers cotton provides their main cash crop.

Although domestic households only consume a comparatively trifling quantity of water, appeals will certainly be made to save every drop. It has been suggested that couples should shower together, that people should switch off the water while they soap themselves, that everyone should have modulated lavatory cisterns, that gardens and lawns should be allowed to lie fallow, as, in any case, it is the *shmita* year. All these ideas, if enforced, would not transform the water picture, although they might be good for morale.

To some extent, the drought disguises what Israel's real water problem is because it is posed as an acute and ephemeral one, whereas it is really chronic and permanent.

Living in what is a semi-arid zone, we just do not have enough water for all our needs, even when there is no drought. Israel has become justly renowned for its water utilization policies. We have done well in the use by agriculture of recycled effluent water, although we have been shamefully remiss in allowing water to be polluted by towns, agriculture and industries.

But the expansion of the state is impossible while we are living up to the very last drop of our available water means, in good years as well as bad. Some decades ago, there was great excitement about the desalination of water; the state gambled heavily on the Zarkhin process, and President Lyndon S. Johnson and Prime Minister Levi Eshkol planned a joint nuclear-power-desalination plant. Both ventures never got off the ground, and desalination became unfashionable.

Nevertheless, scientists have been quietly working away on various projects with brackish and salt water. Surely the time has come for a massive scientific drive to be made to increase the overall amount of water available well beyond the annual two billion cubic metres that constitute the present maximum. Without some major change for the better, the future development of the country will be hampered, even if years of good rains follow years of drought.

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Of babies and politics

YOSEF GOELL

DESPITE a recent report that sometime in the future men will be able to become pregnant and give birth, there is absolutely no indication that cabinet meetings will ever be capable of producing human offspring. One should add, especially not all-male cabinets like Israel's which last week reportedly considered the serious demographic problem confronting the country and the Jewish people.

It is a serious problem; but the first reactions were somewhat silly. Prime Minister Peres's first statement in response to the grim figures on Jewish birthrates reported by Prof. Roberto Bachi was to promise solemnly that the forthcoming cabinet meeting would consider them. His second statement after that meeting was an exhortation for Jewish couples in Israel to have an average of four children, rather than the 2.8 which the demographic statistics show.

There's nothing new about politicians making empty statements when they don't know what to do about intractable problems that won't go away. The temptation to exhort to greater "internal aliyah" is nothing new, and in this Peres seems to be a true minimalist disciple of his great master, David Ben-Gurion.

Israel's first prime minister, concerned about that very problem in the 1950s was misguided enough to declare a prize of 100 Israeli pounds (when the pound was a pound and valued at about \$1.80) for any woman who would bear 10 children. The offer was quickly phased out at the end of the decade, when it was discovered that only Arab women were continuing to have that number of children.

I recall attending a public meeting in the Fifties addressed by Ben-Gurion, who exhorted the middle-aged to elderly audience to produce more children. One of my pleasant memories of a much more *heimlich* Israel is that of a man getting up and asking: "Ben-Gurion, how many children do you have?"

"Only three," the father of his country replied. "Why only three?" the questioner persisted. "Because Paula didn't want to have more," Ben-Gurion replied. "That's exactly how it is with me and my wife," the questioner insisted and sat down. Ben-Gurion shut up.

Peres has always admitted mod-

estly to emulating his mentor, Ben-Gurion. Exhorting Israelis to have an average of four children, is admittedly far short of Ben-Gurion's 10, but is just as futile.

THE PROBLEM in a nutshell is, that despite the recent decline in the number of children Arab women in Israel have been having, compared to their mothers, the difference between the Jewish and Arab birth rates in Israel itself is such, that if one assumes the continuation of only a relatively low rate of aliyah, by the end of the century — in 14 years — Israeli Arabs will constitute about 22 per cent of the population. At present they account for about 17 per cent, if one includes the 130,000 Arabs of East Jerusalem, who have steadfastly rejected the 19-year-old Israeli offer of citizenship.

A problem that is often confused with the first one — which overlaps it to an extent, but is really separate and of a very different order of magnitude — is that of the Arabs in the entire territory controlled by Israel, meaning Israel proper plus the occupied territories. The Bachi figures show that they will constitute about 43 per cent of the total population under Israeli control by the year 2000.

Before going on to consider these figures and the problems they represent, it is essential to emphasize the basic assumptions that underlie the raw projections. The prime minister's and the cabinet's acceptance of the projections means that they agree with the two basic assumptions:

There will be no major wave of aliyah in the coming decade and a half, barring possible catastrophes to Jewish communities in the Diaspora, which we should fervently not hope for; there will be no peace with the Arab world in the immediately foreseeable future, which would enable Israel safely to relinquish the bulk of the occupied territories and divest itself of the burden of a resentful-to-hostile Arab population that will reach a figure of close to two million by the end of the century.

There is really nothing new in those two assumptions. The vast majority of us have suspected or known it in our heart of hearts for

years, but we have found it painfully impossible to admit it to ourselves.

IT IS very doubtful whether any governmental policies could succeed in bringing about a substantive increase in the Jewish birthrate that would affect these projected figures for the year 2000.

But even if policies were discovered that did succeed in raising the Jewish birthrate somewhat, it would make little difference to the real problem. We are fated to live with a very large Arab population, possibly even approaching half of the total population under our control, for some time to come.

One should really separate two aspects of this problem, that of the Palestinian Arabs under Israeli military occupation, and those Palestinian Arabs who are residents and citizens of Israel proper.

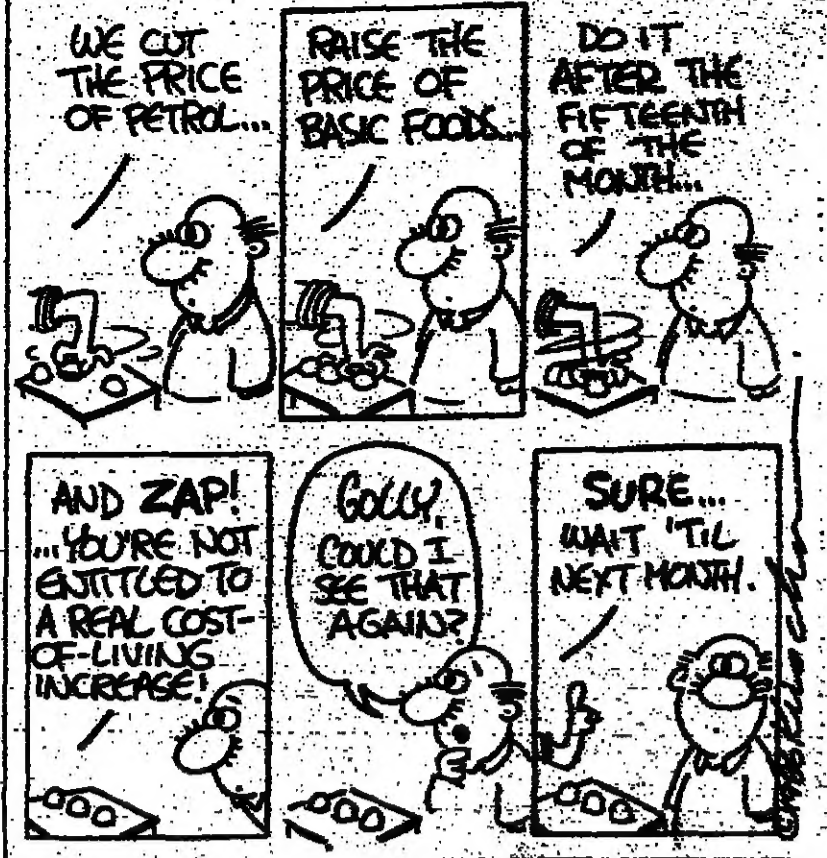
The debates over the first of these problems that have been raging for the past 19 years of Israeli occupation have always tended to either of the polar extremes. Israel's relationships with the Arab population of the occupied territories must, however, be seen in the less exhilarating terms of choices in the middle of the spectrum, between the lesser of opposing evils. There are no good, realistic solutions to the problem in the short term.

There is no escaping the problem that Israel will be faced with having to make a painful choice between becoming an impossible binational state and a state which will find itself compelled to deny equal democratic rights to a large occupied Arab minority — and possibly even to a numerical majority.

In fact, Israel has already made that choice between the two alternatives, 19 years ago. We have not and will not permit the turning of Israel into a non-Jewish binational state, even if it means, as it has, that in order to do so we must deny the occupied Arabs their rights to national and political independence.

It is difficult for a democratic Israel to accept the fact that it is behaving in such undemocratic fashion. But such is the fact. And in the imperfect world in which we live, I would argue that it is the most desirable of the various unpalatable alternatives with which we are confronted.

Dry Bones



LET ME put it in personal terms. I live in French Hill in Jerusalem, near the Arab villages and neighbourhoods of Issawiya, Anata and Shuafat. I have no desire to tell the Arabs of these localities how to run their individual and communal lives, just as I don't want them to tell me how to run mine. That means that ideally I would like us to separate, as Abraham did from his nephew Lot.

In the real political world of the Middle East, in which all attempts at bringing the Arabs to negotiate a settlement with the "devil Israel" have failed, giving the Arabs of Issawiya, Anata and Shuafat their "rights" to national self-determination and getting Israel off their backs would mean giving them and the political leadership they prefer and are loyal to — the PLO — the ability to persecute in their determination to kill me, my wife and children — and my neighbours. That's crazy I'm not.

There is no escaping the fact that it is a problem for us Israelis. But to use the crude Hebrew vernacular, it is even more so *zabazham* (short for

zu haba'aya shehahem — it is their problem). The Arabs of these occupied villages have a more serious problem than we do. And for 19 years they have been too busy enough to resist any movement towards a meaningful resolution of the problems that plague both us and them.

If they can live with that problem unsolved, so can I. If the alternatives the Palestinian leadership has forced us to choose from are continuing to occupy them and to deny them political rights, as opposed to increasing my chances of being dead, I have not the slightest hesitation in choosing the former.

One may add parenthetically one of the most curious anomalies imaginable, but a fact nonetheless. In the non-democratic Arab Middle East, the Palestinian Arabs under Israeli occupation enjoy a greater degree of political rights than do Arabs anywhere in the Arab world. This in itself is certainly no excuse for continued occupation, but is a fact which makes continued occupation, if necessary, more than palatable on an individual basis.

READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — In Readers' letters of April 16, David Korn of Washington, D.C. claims that Simon Wiesenthal does not deserve the "myth" he has created about himself "as the world's foremost Nazi hunter." Having known Mr. Wiesenthal for many years and having followed his activity throughout, I wish to disagree.

Mr. Wiesenthal never claimed to have himself caught Eichmann, but as far as I know, he did have a substantial share in the team-work hunt for him. Shortly after World War II, Mr. Wiesenthal foiled an attempt by Eichmann's family to declare him officially dead. Had this happened Eichmann would probably never have been caught.

From personal experience, I can add that Mr. Wiesenthal is a living encyclopedia with regard to Holocaust events and Nazi war crimes — names, dates and cross-connections. There are half a dozen very respectable institutions throughout the free world who know that Mr. Wiesenthal is one of the foremost researchers of the Holocaust.

I think that the Jewish people has every reason to be grateful to Mr. Wiesenthal who has devoted all his energies for decades to make the world's conscious of the terrible crimes committed by the Germans, Austrians and their accomplices against the Jewish people.

REUBEN HECHT

Haifa.
 Sir, — In his letter of April 16, David Korn attacks Mr. Wiesenthal without justification.

In April 1946, I opened the Nazi War Crimes Documentation Centre in Vienna, in the name of the Hagana, under the command of Arthur (Asher) Ben-Nathan and Gideon Rafael. They had researched Nazi crimes during the years 1943-45 in Haifa, and they brought their documentation and conclusions to Vienna.

At that time (1946-1952), Wiesenthal headed another documentation centre in Linz, Austria, and we cooperated closely. We were instrumental in the arrest and imprisonment of 250 Nazi murderers.

As to Mr. Korn's claim that Wiesenthal neither discovered nor brought to justice even one Nazi criminal, allow me to mention at least one famous Nazi murderer, SS Captain Franz Stangl, commander of Treblinka, who was brought from Brazil for trial in Dusseldorf, where he died in prison.

Wiesenthal, myself and Beate Klarsfeld, had no budget from the World Jewish Congress to support our work. The Vienna Centre, for example, had a budget of \$200 a month for eight people. Wiesenthal was forced to close his centre in 1952, for lack of money. He only came to Vienna in 1961.

In my opinion, it is unimportant how many criminals Wiesenthal was instrumental in catching. The importance of his work lies in his having made world public opinion aware of the problem.

TUVIAH FRIEDMAN,
 Director, Institute of
 Documentation in Israel

Haifa.
 Sir, — David Korn performs a public service by bringing into the open the pretensions of self-styled

MORE ABOUT WIESENTHAL

Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal. Whereas to the general public, Mr. Korn's accusations may come as a surprise, they are not new to serious researchers into the history of the Holocaust.

In the early Sixties, I interviewed a high police official in Vienna who, in the course of the conversation, showed me a very substantial file on Wiesenthal but would not give me access to its contents. Ex-chancellor Bruno Kreisky was under no such constraint when, in an interview with

Le Monde, he called Mr. Wiesenthal a liar and a cheat. He also accused him of having wartime dealings with the Gestapo. No longer in office, Kreisky could have been sued. Mr. Wiesenthal refrained.

As for Wiesenthal's Nazi-hunting, the head of the Central Office of Ludwigshafen, the German Federal Justice department dealing with Nazi crimes, whom I asked during an interview what Wiesenthal had factually contributed to the quest for Nazi criminals, replied with a smile,

"Mr. Wiesenthal is a Nazi hunter, not a Nazi finder."

Some Holocaust historians, while aware of Wiesenthal's heroic pretensions, claim that he is doing a service by keeping open the wounds of German guilt. What they fail to realize is that it also keeps our own wounds festering. The resulting trauma is justified by the specious phrase of "let us forget." As if to that end we need Mr. Wiesenthal.

While agreeing with every statement made in Mr. Korn's letter, I wish to correct one minor error. Beate Klarsfeld, another self-styled Nazi hunter (*J.P.* January and

February 1986), did not "discover Barbie" (the Butcher of Lyon). His whereabouts were known to the intelligence community since the early fifties.

WIM VAN LEER

Jerusalem.
 Sir, — Based on my experience as a former employee of the Ministry of Justice and having dealt there with the subject of Nazi war criminals, I must assert that the investigations of Simon Wiesenthal have been most helpful in numerous instances.

PAUL KORDA

Jerusalem.

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